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## REPUBLICANISM IN CHINA.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

(BY A DWELLER IN THE INTERIOR.)

The average man at home is remarkably out of touch with the present condition of China. He knows that a Republic exists, but he puts his own interpretation on that misleading word. Many in Hongkong, too, are strangely ignorant of real conditions of life in the neighbouring Province of Kwangtung. It is in a large measure due to this lack of appreciation of the facts regarding the state of affairs that the frequent talk about abrogation of extraterritorial privileges obtains even a moment's attention.

In the following articles an attempt is made to set forth some prominent aspects of the Chinaman's life in this Province (which boasts itself the leader of progress among all Provinces) now that ten years have passed since the great Revolution when the Manchu Imperial Throne fell. The articles do not profess to be exhaustive, but they show something of the crying abuses and the pitifully helpless condition of the population, which seems to be getting worse with the passage of time.

Travellers who visit Canton do not see China. Canton is a city by itself, and the other treaty-ports also are on a different footing from the remoter parts of the Province. These articles deal with conditions in parts of Kwangtung where the basal standards of honesty and fair dealing as conceived by Westerners have not yet drawn near enough to compel the local administrators to make even a show of compliance with them. Here we have the ripened product of ten years of China's so-called democratic government, unaltered by foreign influence. There is no Republic in China.

### I.—THE ARMY.

In the old Chinese classification of population, there were four groups—Scholar, Farmer, Labourer, Businessman. The Scholar, a member of the illustrious few who could appreciate the mystery and beauty of the character and the thoughts of the ancient Sages, naturally held the most honoured, first, place. Leaving him out of count, the man most of value to the community was the Farmer, who by his energies assisted Nature to produce the daily food of all her children. The third group was made of workmen. The workman in many cases contributed necessary aids to the farmer, but even those who did not make agricultural implements were alike engaged in benefiting the world by producing one thing or another, and so adding to the total wealth of mankind. Last in order, the soldier, whose everyday work, non-productive though it was, the things produced by others became available for use by the community as a whole. It is noticeable that a Soldier is not included anywhere. For a short time an attempt was made to add the fifth term to the series—Soldier—but he was put in at the end, the position of least honour, for did not his occupation largely consist in destruction, in place of production? Even so, the fifth term in the series could not long maintain its precarious place, and to this day the series is quoted as of old, and the word Soldier is not mentioned.

That this should have been the case years ago is not surprising, for the soldiers of China ("braves") were only a small proportion and were not respected. But with the impact of military forces from Europe and Japan there arose a more considerable army in China, and now in the tenth year of the Republic the soldier and his officer form a very prominent section of the community indeed.

The Army in China is not one but many. The Armies that have found themselves in Kwangtung of late years own no allegiance to the Nation as a whole; at most they represent a Province. We have thus the Yunnanese Army, the Kwangtung Army, etc. But here again it is a false conclusion to draw that the Yunnanese Army aims at the glorification of Yunnan, and so forth. The true state of affairs is that the Yunnanese Army is a very hardy and well-perceived by those who look at China through the medium of the newspaper and the speeches of China's able diplomats abroad. Those who live in China are so accustomed to the position, that they forget at times to make it clear that at the present day a military force is the property and instrument of a man or a group of men, and not at all of the country or even the Province whose name it bears. The bald fact obtains that at this day, in South China at any rate, the huge "armies" are not other than bands of more or less trained soldiers existing for the political purposes of a few individuals who fight with manifestos and with dollar, and occasionally with sword, for their own hand and their own banking account. There may be an exception, but the present writer has not yet been fortunate enough to properly appreciate a whole train of peculiar features becomes plain.

The big headman, controlling perhaps half a Province, and anxious to control the whole, is Number 1. To assist him he calls on Numbers 2, 3, and 4, who are perhaps in occupation of a few counties ("districts") each and who have their eyes on the half Province to be vacated when Number 1 gets the whole. Number 2, accordingly, secures the adherents of Numbers 3, 4, 5, each at present in charge of one district and who would like the reversion of Number 2's post. Numbers 3 and 4 do likewise. Numbers 5 and all the rest of his grade make great promises to Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and so on, who are out of jobs and who do not care to do honest day's work for their living.

Each of these undertakes to raise a regiment or a company or a file. Thus it comes about that the Army of Number 1 is raised, and since a good name is much thought of in China, it may be dubbed the "Army for X." Army X—being the name of the Province. (Speaker of names, do all readers of the Daily Press realize that the term "People's Army" is absolutely synonymous in Canton Province with "robber band"?)

Now, what is this "Army for X"? Army based on? Primarily, the ambition of Number 1 politician; ultimately, on the sum total of the several private ambitions of every officer down to the junior "Assistant Company Commander." There is no oath of allegiance to the Nation, to the President, not even to Number 1. It is a by no means essential that the officers should be able to read and write; while an ability and desire to keep accurate accounts would be a serious bar to a man anxious to obtain a commission. The several officers are not enlisted to assist Number 1, but are employed directly by the man next above them. Hence the mutual cohesion of one of these armies is of a very easily soluble nature. It is something like the gum on a postage stamp; it will stick firmly until a dampener comes along, and then, you never know your luck.

In the first flush of enthusiasm, when Number 1 has opened his purse just the least little bit, for an attack on a definite object, all is well. We are carried along on the wings of Victory, and the crowd applauds. By and by, the senior officers are promoted to their higher jobs, though inevitably one or more are disappointed. The juniors move up too, and the number of malcontents increases in proportion as the scale of office descends. Finally, we reign; but we are to our Postage Stamp Army for with "peace," the despatch of the object of united effort fails, and the beginnings of internal dissension are here.

After a while some officer, say Number 7, thinks that Number 8 has been unduly favoured at his expense, and he begins to brood over the idea. It does not take him long to devise some underground operations having as their end the deprivation of No. 8 of his spoils of victory. Perhaps No. 7 thus negotiates an agreement with No. 5 to oust No. 8, and before long there is a really serious dissension, which, involving legions of "face" for someone, must needs be quenched in blood or silver. So the higher powers are sought, and one of the two, say Number 7 himself, is manoeuvred out of affairs. Of course, he takes his junior officers and all their soldiers with him, to offer his services (for a consideration) to anyone, whether a supporter or opponent of No. 1, who will help him to wreak his vengeance upon No. 8.

Thus, No. 1's "Army for X" Army may be reduced by No. 7's Division, which may sell itself to increase the Constitutional Army of X—, or any other.

It is on this account that in any decision to fight or threaten a political foe, Number 1 and all his subordinates, lesser degree must needs first test their junior officers to know if they are willing to fight on the desired occasion! Supposing Brigadiers 34 and 35, under Divisional Commander 8, hardly think there is enough kudos to be obtained on this occasion, they just reply (of course, after consulting their Colonels Nos. 30 to 60), "We declare our independence," and they make for themselves a new flag and a new chop bearing the words "Independent Brigade of the Honorable X Army." By this means they may still sell their valuable strength to Divisional Commander 9 and retain the "face" of No. 1.

Hence, also, arises the anomaly that one almost never hears of a court martial on an officer. He foresees coming events, and cuts himself off from the senior whom he is going to offend, and declares himself independent, having first assured himself of protection by another power of equal rank with the one to be offended. Voe be to the trader who has allowed credit to Division 8, Brigadier 34, under these circumstances, neither Division 8 nor the new Divisional Commander 9 will admit the debt; it is an occasion for getting something for nothing that is not to be missed. And, of course, there is no redress, nor any one to whom appeal may be made.

Such is not an unfair picture of the Armies.

### CHINESE DOLLARS.

Two important items of financial news have been announced within the past few days. The Chinese Banking Group has paid over about Tls. 400,000 as the first instalment of the cost of machinery for the Shanghai Mint, while the Currency Bureau has submitted to the Cabinet the design of a new dollar, to bear a representation of the head of President Hsu, and to be a standard dollar for China. The general public is too well acquainted with currency appreciation here to be unduly elated at the prospect of anything "standard" in connection with the money of China, but on the other hand they of such a blessed state is looking forward to such a blessed state of affairs. The members, or at least certain of them, have the rosiest faith in the Shanghai Mint as the great step in currency reform; and with this goes another belief of extraordinary interest, that the Tschun system is tottering to its fall. Of course they are under no illusions as to the liking of various of the Tschuns for a mint in their territory; that at Wuchang for instance is credited with yielding enormous profits; and so long as corrupt officialdom is allowed to tamper with currency no hope of reform can be entertained. In the upturn at Wuchang, however, some of these hard-headed men of business believe they see the dawn of better things, and hence their high expectations from the mint now in course of construction here. It is difficult naturally, for the onlooker to throw off a scepticism born of much disappointment in the past, and yet if any class of people might be expected to continue sceptical, it is these Chinese financiers who to-day are actually hopeful. N.C. Daily News.

## THE YANGTZE REGION.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN HUPEH.

THE EXALTATION OF WU PEI-FU.

Whoever has abandoned the study of Chinese politics in despair, perceiving only that the more it changes the more it remains the same thing, has surely excuse enough, says the N.C. Daily News, even if he had it not before, in the strife in the Middle Yangtze. In previous instances of "the usual summer war" it has been possible to trace some connecting thread, to arrive at a certain definition of causes which might predicate certain results. No doubt one was often wrong, even as it is possible to write beautiful and convincing translations of Aristotle which have only one defect, namely, that they are not what Aristotle meant to say. But at least personal vanity was soothed and in the futile evolutions of Chinese politics one mistaken theory more or less made no great difference. But in the war of Hunan and Hupeh as we all called it at the beginning, conclusions are contradicted before they are well formed and, the antagonists of midday are bosom friends before tea. It becomes apparent that there was never any war and virtually certain that even the leaders in Hunan and Hupeh were not really at enmity with each other. A year ago Wu Pei-fu was, indirectly, the champion of Hunan against Peking; that is to say that, by withdrawing his troops from Hunan, he enabled the Hunanese to drive out the hated and tyrant Northern Tschun Chang Chin-yao. But now Wu Pei-fu comes back as Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan, as well as Hupeh, the nominal representative of Peking, and therefore representative of the reimpotential of Northern power over the Hunanese. Yet the peoples of the Middle Yangtze appear quite pleased about the appointment and Chinese businessmen in Shanghai showed more signs of tranquillity than they have done for some time past. Only a still, small voice from up-river whispers: What is to become of all the troops, and especially those of the outgoing Tschun, Wang Chan-yuan?

A word or two on General Wu Pei-fu's career, for from the comparative obscurity of twelve months ago he has become perhaps the most talked of man in China. He is about forty-one years old, obtained the degree of B.A. under the old régime, entered the army, it is rumoured as a common soldier but this we cannot confirm, and was commanding a brigade in Szechuan in the days of the revolt of Tsai Ao of Yunnan against the monarchy of the late Yuan Shih-kai. When General Tsao Kun (now Tschun of Chihli) was ordered to retake Hunan from the Southerners, Wu Pei-fu was given charge of the forces in western Hunan and became the bulwark of Tschun Chang Chin-yao, which bulwark ultimately removing itself as mentioned above, Chang was expelled. Then came the great advance of Wu Pei-fu upon Peking against the forces of the Anfu Club, which he, the proclaimed champion of democracy, easily overthrew. All this happened in July a year ago; and the Anfu leaders having fled for protection into the Japanese Legation, China waited breathlessly for General Wu to fulfil his purpose of entering Peking, sweeping out the myrmidons of the old gang and calling together a national assembly which should assert the government of the people, by the people and for the people for ever and a day. By the evidence of those who know, it would seem that Wu Pei-fu was perfectly sincere in his aims. He possesses character, and personality and by his victory over the Japanese-trained soldiers of Anfu he clearly knows how to train and lead troops. But, the intervention of Chang Tso-lin, Lord of Manchuria, ruined his scheme. It was Chang who appointed the new Government in Peking, with the assistance of, or by means of concessions to Tsao Kun of Chihli, and Wu Pei-fu, a second Achilles, retired with his troops to the tents of Honan.

What part does Chang Tso-lin play in Achilles' re-emergence? When Wang Chan-yuan, of Hupeh, sent his resignation to Peking a few days ago, Peking forwarded it to Mukden for Chang Tso-lin's decision. It is safe to assume that Peking would never have given Wu Pei-fu his present appointment without the Lord of Manchuria's approval. Yet we may doubt whether Chang Tso-lin loves Wu Pei-fu more than he "loves" by him. Is it, perhaps, that Chang Tso-lin desires to erect a barricade against the forces of Kuangtung which, having overcome Kuangsi, might combine with those of Hunan to advance on Peking and has chosen Wu Pei-fu because of the alleged enmity between him and Dr. Sun Yat-sen? If so Chang Tso-lin might remember that Wu Pei-fu has shown an intractable disposition to think for himself and to play the Northern game only so far as it suits him. And here is a further complication. There are those who say that Tsao Kun of Chihli and Wu Pei-fu are old classmates and friends, and loyalty to Tsao is the motive of Wu's actions and that, in siding with Peking in the Yangtze turmoil, Wu Pei-fu is really helping to build up Tsao Kun's power against Chang Tso-lin. We do not pretend to read these riddles. We have but tried to set down some of the main features in this confusing landscape for remembrance against the possible discovery of a clue. Of which discovery, however, we have little hope. The probabilities of those who foretell anarchy and disruption and chaos when the Manchurian officer of a constitutional monarchy is spurned in the furious pursuit of republican chimerae, have fulfilled themselves with such startling accuracy, that we may well believe there was truth in the minds of those who uttered them. And the last phases of that prophecy have yet to come.

## KIANGSU DECLINES TO OBEY PEKING'S ORDERS.

NANKING, August 7th.

An urgent telegram has been received by General Chi Hsieh-yuan, acting Tschun of Kiangsu, from the Peking Government instructing him to lose no time in despatching the Sixth Division to Hupeh to assist the Government troops in their fight against the Hunan troops. When this news reached the members of the Kiangsu Peoples' Association, under the leadership of Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Mr. Tang Wen-tze, former acting Minister of Education, the members of this powerful association at once petitioned General Chi and the Civil Governor, protesting against the despatch of Kiangsu troops to Hupeh for the following reasons:

- 1.—The participation of the Kiangsu army in the regional Hupeh-Hunan situation will surely give a pretext for Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan to side with Hunan.
- 2.—The existing situation in Kiangsu and Lower Yangtze does not permit the despatch of troops to other provinces.
- 3.—The Government troops are supported by the people for the protection of the country and not for participating in the suicidal personal strifes of the military leaders.

In reply to this petition, General Chi says that, after consulting the Civil Governor, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has decided not to send any Kiangsu troops to Hupeh, chiefly because their presence is required for the preservation of peace and order within the territory of the province, adding that as foreign interests are involved in the Lower Yangtze, the Government at Nanking will attend to its own duties to the people without interfering or meddling in the affairs of other provinces. Thus under the pretext of popular opposition, General Chi has wired to Peking declining to despatch troops to Hupeh as ordered by the Peking Government.

## THE HATS WE WEAR.

AND THE EFFECT OF THE SUN'S RAYS ON THEM.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, whose distinctions include the LL.D. of Hongkong University, has been conducting a few experiments to test the nature and extent of the protection afforded in great heat by the headgear commonly worn by people. For this purpose, hats made of different materials and varying in shape were exposed to the direct sun's rays for certain lengths of time and the temperatures of the thermometers placed inside each hat noted. The date chosen was August 1st, 1931, the hour 1 p.m., the place Harbin Hospital compound. There was a slight breeze blowing at the time, the thermometer marking 110 Fahrenheit in the sun and 92 F. in the shade.

He sets forth in detail the results of the experiments and gives the following summary of them:—

- 1.—The most serviceable headgear for summer wear appears to be the stiff, properly ventilated, pith or rag-made helmet, lined if possible with green cloth inside.
- 2.—The stiff straw boater, first invented in England and now largely made in Japan, appears unsuitable for these parts, as they conduct the heat directly and retain it next to the head.
- 3.—The khaki-coloured police cap appears more suitable than the grey coloured Chinese military cap, but neither seems to me suitable for long exposure in the sun as the air space available is too confined.
- 4.—The spring felt or velour hat as well as the closely fitting cap should be avoided in the day time.
- 5.—The soft easily fitting Tientsin hemp-branded hat introduced this year, and costing one dollar each may be recommended because of its comfort, coolness and non-concentration of heat.

## SHANGHAI RECORD OPIUM CASE DISMISSED.

In the Mixed Court, at Shanghai, last week, Mr. Blackburn and the Chinese Magistrate, Mr. Yui, concluded the hearing of the case which followed upon the seizure by the Hongkong police of opium valued at \$250,000, the Bench ordering the dismissal of the charges against the three defendants who had strenuously denied being concerned in any way with the ownership of the opium. It was directed that the opium should be destroyed, whilst some smoking paraphernalia discovered in the Tiendong Road premises is to be confiscated.

## PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tram car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central. Advz.



# WOPING THEATRE TRAGEDY. MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION OPENED. YOUNG ACTOR'S DRAMATIC EVIDENCE.

The trial was begun, before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, of Yeung Kuo, charged with the murder of Li Siu Fan, an actor, at 8.30 p.m., on August 10th, at the Woping Theatre, Des Voeux Road.

The tragedy must have been witnessed by hundreds of people, but the difficulty was to find people who were able to give a connected, and coherent account of the affair. Witnesses, when giving evidence, moreover, very often do not mention important points about which they seemed certain during preliminary investigations by the police. Perhaps they do not feel certain enough about some of their statements to repeat them on oath, and, of course, in fairness to a man on trial for his life and, as in this case, undefended, witnesses cannot be in any way "led" in the course of their examination.

There was a Chinese lady, in the front row of the stalls; "the man in the white long coat," mentioned by all the witnesses, must have been practically standing on her toes as he stood, between the front row of stalls and the stage, and shot the actor. Yet she had the haziest notions of what had happened. Her ideas were so confused, possibly from nervousness, that the Court could not make out whether she was in the third seat of the front row or the first seat of the third row, and whether it was right or left of the gangway. The point was only cleared up by asking her to go and sit in the public benches of the Court in the same relative position that she occupied in the theatre!

"It is the duty of a free and progressive people to consider from time to time how far and in what direction its old institutions require modification to adapt them to the changing conditions of modern life, and I am glad therefore to learn that the Chief Pleas of Sark, in consultation with my Lieutenants, have recently had under consideration the question of reform in the legislative and executive system of Sark. I trust that these deliberations may shortly result in measures which will breathe new life and vigour into the ancient constitution of the island and increase the happiness and well-being of my faithful subjects in Sark."

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

The best witness of the day was one called at the end of the proceedings—a lad being trained as an actor and evidently making good progress, judging by the clearness of his enunciation and marked histrionic ability. The boy was 16 years of age, but the toil and excitement of stage life made him look a good deal older. He told the Magistrate that he was on the stage, sitting at a table, at the time of the tragedy.

"What were you doing?" he was asked. The boy struck an attitude, elbow on the witness-box ledge and hand to head, look of deep thoughtfulness on his face; for all the world like someone's "Portrait of a Statesman." That was his pose on the stage at that moment, one gathered.

"You were quite in the line light, eh?" said the Magistrate, smiling kindly at him.

In similar pantomime the boy showed the attitude of "the man in the white long coat," standing below the stage, just before the tragedy. This, again, was most realistic; in the boy's attitude one saw portrayed the grim figure, hand at hip, watchful, expectant, biding his time till the fateful hour should strike.

This attitude of the boy's was so important that he had to do it again, back to the Magistrate, that its full significance might be noted.

Then came the dramatic moment of the afternoon. "What happened next?" the boy was asked. He turned his back on his eager audience, resumed his former pose, brought his right hand slowly from his hip, up to his head, then down, his index finger pointing forward at a level with his eyes. It was superbly natural—the action of the skilled marksmen who takes steady, deliberate aim, and shoots to kill. Again one saw the scene re-enacted, with life-like realism, and a thrill passed through the throng of Chinese at the back of the Court. They nudged one another, anxious that no detail of this dramatic representation should be missed.

To Mr. Hazlerigg, at an earlier stage, fell the task of telling a connected story of the crime. He mentioned that of the antecedents of the defendant nothing was known; nor whether he had any relations with the murdered man. The prosecution was unable to assign any motive and the case for the Crown rested on the evidence of eye-witnesses. Members of the audience would have difficulty in identifying the assailant, who would have had his back towards them. The Crown, therefore, relied largely on the evidence of members of the theatrical company, the theatre staff and the police. Amongst them, there were persons who positively identified the defendant.

A constable, who was in the theatre, pursued the defendant and would say that he never lost sight of him. Just outside the exit he saw the man throw down a white long coat and heard something heavy drop. There, a few minutes later, a white coat and a mauler pistol were found. The pistol had jammed, in a manner that an expert witness would describe; its condition would be apparent to the person who fired it and might account for his willingness to discard a useless and incriminating weapon.

Mr. Hazlerigg mentioned a curious circumstance. After the crime, another mauler pistol was found in the theatre, some distance from the place where the "man in the white long coat" was standing. This weapon contained eight live cartridges, in the magazine, but it had not been discharged since last cleaned. This weapon may have been discarded by some person who feared a search by the police. "It obviously," said Mr. Hazlerigg, "has nothing to do with the present crime."

## THE EVIDENCE.

### THE DEAD ACTOR'S INJURIES.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that at 9.15 p.m., on August 10th, a Chinese was brought to hospital by Inspector Field. He was unconscious, and had a bullet wound in the lower half of the front of the neck. He died about 15 minutes after admission. The following morning, he was identified by his fellow-actors as Li Siu Fan. A post-mortem examination showed that the bullet had entered the lower part of the neck, slightly to the left of the middle line, had passed through the windpipe, and had fractured the seventh cervical vertebrae, injuring the spinal cord, and had come to rest in the muscles of the back of the neck at the right of the backbone. Witness removed the bullet, which he now identified. Death was due to injury of the spinal cord caused by the bullet.

Mr. F. C. Neville, surveyor in the Public Works Department, put in plans of the Woping Theatre and neighbourhood, made from measurements taken by him.

### EXPERT ON THE PISTOL.

Mr. G. W. Avenell, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., said he had had 28 years' experience of firearms and was well acquainted with the Mauter pistol mechanism. He examined the pistol, the interior of the barrel was slightly corroded. It certainly had been fired since it was last cleaned. The flat on the top of the barrel had been filed away, just above the chamber, and the chamber itself was considerably enlarged. A small portion of the top of the barrel was split. The exploded cartridge shell had expanded in conformity with the shape of the barrel. This would stop the action of the ejector; there would be a jam. That would be noticeable to a person used to firing a pistol. The effect would be that, when it was desired to fire the pistol again, it would not cock. The ammunition in the pistol appeared to have been made by Kynoch's and the bullet was of the same kind as in the other rounds.

He inspected a second pistol on the same date. The inside of the barrel was oily; it had not been fired since it was cleaned. The ammunition was not of the same manufacture as that in the other pistol, though of the same calibre.

### THE TRAGEDY SEEN FROM THE STALLS.

Tso Kwan, a member of the audience, said she was a married woman, residing temporarily at 177, Third Street. On the night of the 10th August she was at the Woping Theatre with her daughter. They had seats in the front row of the stalls, near the centre gangway. A man in a white long coat stood between the stalls and the stage, near her, facing the stage. He put out his hand with something in it—she could not see what it was. She heard a shot fired; there was a commotion, and the man in the white long coat passed by her to the exit. He walked away. She saw one of the actors collapse. She could not identify the defendant as the man in the long coat; she only saw his back.

The defendant, asked if he had any questions to put, said "I was not in the show at all." Later, he said, "I did not murder him; I have no spite against him."

### AN ACTOR'S STORY.

Li Pui, an actor in the Chau Fung Nin theatrical company, said the deceased was a fellow-actor. On the night of August 10th, about 8.30 p.m., he was standing at the back of the stage, on the east side, peeping out from behind a curtain. He noticed a man, dressed in a white long coat, standing in front of the actors; the deceased and another man were on the stage together. He heard a report of a pistol shot and saw the man in the white long coat making off, running. He could not say where the report came from. He saw no other person, except the man in the long coat, standing in front of the stalls. He saw the man again, outside the theatre, under arrest, and again at the police station, next day, and on both occasions recognised him as the man in the white long coat and the man whom he now saw in the dock. He noticed him, particularly, because he was standing in such an unusual position, between the stalls and the stage.

Lam Hung, a boy, said he was an apprentice-actor. He gave the account of the tragedy, to which reference has been made, above. With his evidence, the hearing concluded; it will be resumed this afternoon.

## THEATRE CANNOT BE BURIED.

MAGISTRATE DECIDES IT IS NOT A DWELLING.

The discussion of the defects of the Theatre Ordinance of 1933—which centred round a charge of breaking and entering the Woping Theatre, yesterday morning, was concluded in Mr. Lindell's court at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

Mr. G. R. Hall, Bruton (for the prosecution) unable to find mention of a place of amusement in the Ordinance, in connection with "breaking and entering" sought to bring a picture theatre within the definition of a dwelling house.

The Magistrate: The question is whether a theatre can possibly be included in a dwelling.

Mr. Bruton: And about the windows.

The Magistrate: Oh, I am satisfied on that. It was shut and even though not bolted that is sufficient to bring it within the meaning of "breaking."

Mr. Bruton quoted a case of a permanent building, a fair, used once a year, for a theatre. The temporary occupants were robbed and it was held to be burglary. In a case originating from Queen Street, Cheap-side, it had been held that the presence of watchmen, only, did not constitute premises a dwelling. In the case of the Woping other employees, the watchman slept in the theatre.

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The Magistrate: Oh, I am satisfied on that. It was shut and even though not bolted that is sufficient to bring it within the meaning of "breaking."

Mr. Bruton quoted a case of a permanent building, a fair, used once a year, for a theatre. The temporary occupants were robbed and it was held to be burglary. In a case originating from Queen Street, Cheap-side, it had been held that the presence of watchmen, only, did not constitute premises a dwelling. In the case of the Woping other employees, the watchman slept in the theatre.

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## MONEYLENDERS' RESTRICTIONS. BUSINESS ONLY AT REGISTERED ADDRESS.

Before the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), in the Summary Court, yesterday, further reference was made to a case in which two Indians borrowed a considerable sum from a moneylender, on a promissory note signed at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Holding that the transaction was void under the section of the Moneylenders' Ordinance providing that a moneylender must carry on his business at his registered office, the Puisse Judge entered judgment for the borrowers, with costs.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, for the plaintiff, (the moneylender) applied for permission to call evidence which he said, though available on the date of the hearing, he had not thought necessary to call then. The evidence was that both defendants were well acquainted with plaintiff, as a registered moneylender, and that the defendant had taken place at the registered address.

Mr. Longinotto (for the defendants) said he opposed the application. The plaintiff had every opportunity to call these witnesses if he wished.

His Honour: I do not think I can allow you to call evidence, Mr. Haywood.

Mr. Haywood: Then I would ask you to note my objection as this case is probably going higher. I submit I am entitled to call evidence.

His Honour: I do not propose to hear any more evidence. I shall review the judgment on the record as it now stands.

Mr. Haywood then submitted that it did not make any difference where the transaction was carried out, provided that three things existed: (1) that the transaction was an isolated transaction; (2) that the moneylender usually carried out his transactions at his usual address; and, (3) that the defendants knew he was a registered moneylender and came into contact with him as a moneylender and not through his agents or touts, and knew his registered address.

After Mr. Haywood had quoted a number of authorities in support of this contention, his Honour observed: "I have evidence that the transaction took place at the Repulse Bay Hotel."

Mr. Haywood: Only that the note was signed there.

Mr. Longinotto: You have no evidence before you as to preliminary negotiations. Mr. Longinotto said that he only admitted that one of the defendants was well known to the plaintiff and proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention that the plaintiff had no claim, the transaction having been effected away from his registered office.

His Honour intimated that he would adjourn the case to consider the authorities quoted by both sides and would deliver judgment later.

## BATHING THIEF NUISANCE. NOT EVEN THE STOCKS SAFE.

Another bathing thief was before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Inspector Appleton explained that, very often, the thieves went into the water and pretended to bathe, but all the time they were on the look out for an opportunity of rifling the cubicles. On Saturday a man had been sentenced and given four hours' stocks for a similar offence and he suggested that this was a case for stocks too.

The Magistrate: You had better keep the stocks down there ready.

Inspector Appleton: They would steal the stocks then, your Worship! After he had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with four hours' in the stocks, the man still protested that he was innocent. Then you will have the satisfaction of going to jail with a clear conscience," ironically remarked the Magistrate.

## THE WORLD THEATRE.

The management of the World Theatre have secured the sole rights for South China for exhibiting the exciting and interesting film depicting the great Dempsey-Carpenter Fight, which took place on July 2nd, for the world's championship. It will be screened next Friday. The pictures are remarkably clear. Round by round, the fight is shown and the terrific exchanges, the clever foot-work, and the speed and skill displayed in the contest can be clearly followed. In the second round, when Carpenter asserts temporary superiority over his opponent, the excitement of the spectators, who rise from their seats, is clearly seen. The third round shows Carpenter obviously tiring and doing his best by a succession of upper-cuts to bring the fight to its climax, but Dempsey's ability to take a huge amount of punishment stand him in good stead and he gives more than he receives. The fourth round, which is the speck defeat for Carpenter, is especially fine. In that round Carpenter goes to the floor twice and makes a vain attempt on the second occasion to rise. Dempsey receiving congratulations from the vanquished Carpenter brings the film to a close.

## TINY GIRL COMMUNIST'S BLASPHEMY.

Hundreds of Communist children held a meeting in the open place before the Castle, at Berlin, on July 4th. The speakers were children aged from 10 to 17, who announced that they refused to believe in "the swindle of God and authority." I have seen nothing sadder in Germany (writes The Times) than a tiny girl publicly repudiating the blasphemy she had been taught. Some ordinary children who were selling margarine for a patriotic charity were fiercely opposed by the Communist youngsters.

## SPORT. WATER POLO.

The League commenced last evening at the V.R.C. bath when two games were played.

The first game R.G.A. v. H.M.S. *Fozglove* ended in a win for the soldiers by 16 goals to nil.

The second game Club Lusitano v. 2/Whitshires, ended in a win for the Club by 5 goals to nil.

This evening the games are as follows: 5.15 p.m., V.R.C. v. H.M.S. *Tamar*; 5.45 p.m., United Athletic Club v. H.M.S. *Fozglove*.

The R.H.K.Y.C. have withdrawn and the Navy have entered teams from H.M.S. *Tamar* and H.M.S. *Fozglove*.

The following will represent the United in their first League Water Polo match against the Royal Navy, to-day, at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—

A. E. Simmons, G. R. Razalet, G. T. May, D. Laing, J. Leonard, E. W. Hailton, and A. Botelho.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**FINEST  
AMERICAN  
CHEESE**

per **85** cts. lb.

**DELICIOUS  
"PINE APPLE BRAND"  
AUSTRALIAN  
BACON**

per **\$1.00** lb.

**LANE, CRAWFORD'S**

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

**DICK'S**

PATENT.

**UNIVERSAL  
PACKING**

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG.

**THE SHOP FOR**

**COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS  
COLUMBIA RECORDS  
COLUMBIA NEEDLES  
COLUMBIA ALBUMS**

**ANDERSON'S**

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

**Powell**

TELEPHONE 3146.

**"SAXONE" SHOES**

FOR MEN.

We have just received a new stock of this celebrated footwear in Black & Brown Boots & Shoes, also Shoe Trees & Polishers.

**SAXONE'S are SMARTLY CUT,  
SUPERBLY FINISHED and  
offered at a moderate price, they  
will withstand the HARDEST  
WEAR.**

**SEE WINDOW.**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.

MARINE LOT OWNERS are reminded of the MEETING to be held at the CITY HALL TO DAY (TUESDAY), August 23rd, at 4 P.M. [1344]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4.00 per Share will be paid on the 11th October next, to all Shareholders on the Register of Shareholders at 30th September, 1921.

By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. [1345]

## NOTICE.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1921, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. [1346]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

## OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Comprising—  
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamoes, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathes, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, &c., &c.

ALSO  
A QUANTITY OF  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Lots may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victrola Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising—  
A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.  
Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1331]

DAIRY FARM NEWS  
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"DAIRY" BRAND ... \$1.45 per lb.  
"DAIRY MAID" ... \$1.35 "  
"PASTRY" ... \$1.15 "

CHEESE  
GOUDA (full cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.  
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.  
PICNIC (own make) ... \$0.50 a jar.  
COULNMILLER (own make) ... \$0.40 per pat.

FISH  
FILLETS ... 80 cts per lb.  
HADDOCKS ... 70 cts per lb.  
KIPPERS ... 60 cts per lb.  
RED HERRINGS ... 80 cts per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 53

A. G. DA ROCHA.  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2303.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.  
TUESDAYS—  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—  
VALUABLE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—  
EXCELLENT  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 72

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely—  
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted to the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable, to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. 1102

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920.  
With Index, Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## INTIMATIONS

In re Estate of A. T. OSTROVERKHOW, Deceased, late Consul General for Russia at Canton.

HAVING been appointed ATTORNEY in the above Estate all persons having claim against or owing money to the estate are hereby notified to communicate with the undersigned.

WALLACE J. HANSEN,  
83, Shamesan, Canton.  
Canton, August 19th, 1921. 1343

## THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1921 at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS:  
(1) To consider and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract.  
(2) To consider a proposal to raise Members Subscriptions from \$60. and \$35. per annum to \$90. and \$100. per annum respectively, payable quarterly.  
(3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 18th, 1921. [1339]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Merchant Marine and H.M. Navy.  
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, oncer Hall, Church.  
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.  
Motor Launch "Dayspring." 68

## SIAM SCOUTS STAMPS

in  
complete set,  
at \$1.75 per set

of  
7 Stamps.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Garden Seeds, Religious Goods, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 920. [58]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters and Tying at this Office for  
Bosnia, CK, KK, LM, UN, LB, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, A, 50.

TO LET.—Three Well-ventilated ROOMS, Central Locality, suitable for Office, Moderate Terms, apply to the CHINESE MERCHANTS CO. (or HONGKONG) 2, Queen's Road, Central. 107

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) on Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple, from October or November. Write C, c/o Daily Press Office. 107

WANTED.—Married Couple, require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box 51, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 27b. Apply Box 51, c/o Daily Press Office. 97

TO LET.  
GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1146

TO LET.

MARINE LOT of 2040 Square Feet with Commodious Godown thereon at San Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock.  
For particulars apply to  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1334]

## INTIMATION

Formazone is one of the best knownA erated

Waters we manufac-

ture. Of a light golden

colour and with a slight

taste and perfume of

oranges it is a very

bright and sparkling

beverage and highly

refreshing.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Phone 436.

11

## BIRTHS.

CARNEIRO.—At Shanghai, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. CARNEIRO, a daughter.

DANENBERG.—At Shanghai, on August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DANENBERG, a son.

KOMOR.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. PAUL KOMOR, a son.

MACK.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. MACK, a daughter.

SOUZA.—At Shanghai, on August 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. SOUZA, a son.

YUDOVITCH.—At Shanghai, on August 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. YUDOVITCH, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

FELGATE—HOPKINS.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, REGINALD HUDSON, son of the late ROBERT J. FELGATE, of Shanghai and Mrs. F. L. Felgate, of Kansas City, Mo., to WINIFRED EMMER, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Hopkins and Mrs. M. L. Hopkins, of Shanghai.

HOOPER—TILBURY.—At Shanghai, on August 13th, CHARLES OWEN HOOPER, to DOROTHY GRACE TILBURY, of Southampton.

WHITTON—MACNEILAGE.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, CHARLES DEMPSTER WHITTON, of Shanghai and Dundee, to JENNY MACNEILAGE, of Alloa, Scotland.

## DEATHS.

GADSBY.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, Joyce, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. GADSBY, of Kobe, aged 8 1/2 years.

TING.—At Shanghai, on August 12th, MAY-MAY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL TING, aged 3 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., O. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 23rd, 1921.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Among the many wild suggestions which have seen put forward in connection with the coming conference of the Powers on Pacific Questions there was one recently to the effect that President HARDING would probably not be indisposed to consider an arrangement whereby Japan should take over from the United States the protection of the Philippines by way of compensation for the sacrifice of her ambitions to find an outlet for her surplus population in the white countries on the other side of the Pacific. We can be perfectly sure, how-

ever, that President HARDING has never dreamt of any arrangement of the kind, and it is in the highest degree improbable that any delegate to the Conference would suggest it. At the present moment the American Government is considering whether the time has yet arrived when the Government of the Philippines can be given over entirely to the Filipinos, or whether, in the interests of the people in the islands, American protection should continue.

One of President HARDING's first acts after his inauguration was the appointment of a Commission, headed by Major-General LEONARD WOOD and Mr. CAMERON FORBES, to proceed to the islands, make a thorough investigation of the subject and report the conclusions at which they arrive. Both Major-General WOOD and Mr. CAMERON FORBES are well acquainted with the Islands, for the former for some years was in command of the troops there, while Mr. CAMERON FORBES at a later period served for several years as Governor-General. Both left a record of service in the Islands which assured them an eager welcome and inspired confidence in their investigations. They are still pursuing their inquiries, travelling from one end of the archipelago to the other. All that can at present be said is that their inquiries have clearly established the fact that there is no unanimity among the people on the subject of the future government of the islands. There are Filipinos—probably a large majority—who want complete independence; there are others who want independence with American protection; and there are the Moros, or Mohammedan section, who want Mindanao separated from the remainder of the Philippines and annexed to the United States as a "territory." There is, it will be observed, in the Philippines something akin to the problem with which Great Britain is faced in Ireland. One of the Filipino organs calls the Moro problem "the biggest internal problem facing the Philippines," and another says: "It is terrible to think of what would happen if Moros and Christians should be divided one against the other."

If unity between the two peoples is not possible it is useless to talk of national government in the islands. The future of the Philippines is not a question which lends itself to any immediate decision. Major-General WOOD's stay in the Islands seems likely to be prolonged considerably beyond the time originally contemplated, for within the past week news has come from Washington that Major-General WOOD has been offered and has expressed his willingness to accept for one year the post of Governor-General of the Islands. Congress has enacted a special law which will permit him to accept the position without sacrificing his position and rank in the Army, and the University of Pennsylvania, to the Provostship of which "Major-General" WOOD had been appointed, has granted him a year's leave of absence in order that he may undertake the post of Governor-General of the Philippines for that brief period. These arrangements clearly suggest that no change will be made in the present government provisions for a year at least.

The latest strike at Canton is threatened by workers in the undertakers' shops. The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting has been fixed for November 7th, 8th and 9th.

On the advice of his doctor, Mr. Maurice Benjamin has resigned from the Municipal Council of Shanghai. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of \$4. per share, payable on October 11th. The death was announced in Japan on the 9th inst. of Mr. Yonosuke Mitsui, President of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mgr. J. B. de Guébriant, supreme head of the Mission Etrangere in France, is travelling to Europe by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Kleist*.

The new U.S. Minister to China, Mr. Schuurman, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the 25th inst., on-board the s.s. *Nanking*.

Chinese Press telegrams indicate that the price of rice in Hankow is now \$16, having risen considerably since the outbreak of hostilities in Hupeh.

Heavy rains in Manila last week did damage to the streets of the city which it is roughly estimated by the City Engineer will cost P.300,000 to repair.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the summer in Hongkong. The temperature rose to 92.

His Honour Judge G. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China left Shanghai by the P.M.S. *Silver State* last week on his usual biennial furlough to the United States.

The first instalment of money for the purchase of machinery for the Shanghai Mint was paid over a few days ago by the Chinese Banking Group. The amount of the instalment was in the vicinity of four lakhs of taels.

At Changsha the daily maximum temperature for ten days from July 24th to August 2nd was 100, 101, 101, 101, 102, 100, 100, 101, 101, and 100 degrees respectively. During this period no rain fell. The average maximum temperature for July was 96.371 degrees.

After living on a vegetarian diet for ten years, ten Formosan Buddhists, five of whom were women, crossed over to the Pescadores and sought oblivion from the ills of this world, and life everlasting in the next, by casting themselves into the ocean. The bodies had not been recovered when the news was sent to Tokyo.

The *China Times* reports another attempt by the Government to raise money in Shanghai. This time Peking is said to have sent down a representative with debenture bonds of the 1st Year of the Republic having a face value of \$9,000,000, and Revenue Stamps of the face value of \$6,000,000. These are said to have been disposed of, to American and Japanese purchasers, for \$2,500,000.

Facing a loss which may possibly run up the staggering figure of a hundred million yen, the Kihara Trading Company (Kihara Shoji Kaisha), will probably close its doors before the end of the month, reports the *Japan Times*. This is a subsidiary company of the great Kihara Mining Company, which will be seriously affected, being the owner of one-third of the stock of the trading company.

A Peking message, dated August 19th, reads:—The reddish colour taken on by the sun and moon following the advent of the autumn season has caused consternation among some classes in Peking and has caused a revival of the various religious rites. Many of the less educated in and about the capital believe that the condition is a forerunner of disaster and they are burning incense and performing the rites to head it off.

The Formosan Government-General has decided on a plan of subjugating all the remaining groups of the Formosan aborigines by intimidating them with aeroplanes. For this purpose, says a Tokyo message, the police authorities in the Island will be reinforced by ten flying machines, six of which will be supplied from the Aviation Bureau in the War Office.

Among the many new companies recently formed in Shanghai is a concern described as the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. The new bank, a feature of which is that business will be carried on until 12 midnight, is installed in premises in Avenue Edward VII., opposite the Great World, the managing director of which is also one of the directors of the bank. The bank is advertised to have a capital of \$500,000, divided into \$50,000 shares of \$10 each.

Notification of the cancellation of \$2,700,000 and Francs 25,000,000 of treasury bills which were turned over to the Banque Industrielle de Chine for negotiation has been made by the Ministry of Finance in Peking. The bills, comprising 100 for a face value of \$25,000 each, 20 for \$10,000 each and 25 for a face value of Francs 1,000,000 each are announced nullified as not yet having been disposed of.

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS ON THE YANGTSE.

## FRENCH GUNBOAT WRECKED.

A Renter message from Ichang, dated August 13th, reads:

The French gunboat *Doudart de Lagree* left yesterday morning to investigate the firing on the *Kiangling*, which is now reported dangerously aground on the rocks at Hsintan. The water is falling rapidly.

A message from Ichang to the *N.Y.C. Daily News*, from its own correspondent, dispatched on August 15th reads: The French gunboat *Doudart de Lagree* has broken in two on the rocks 10 miles below Batung. H.M.S. *Widgeon* is standing by.



In commenting at the meeting of shareholders, recently, on the results of the Crosse and Blackwell Company, the chairman stated that the unprecedented fall in the value of all produce had materially affected the profits available for distribution, and this accounted for the fact that no further dividend had been declared. "In common with many other manufacturing businesses it was found that the first six months of the year were good for trade, but the latter half of the year was regarded as the worst that traders in this country had ever had to face. The fall in prices was likened to an avalanche, and at times it was almost impossible to realise produce at any price. The company has large stocks in hand, valued at present day prices at \$2,000,000, but the company is fortunate in having no forward contracts of any kind, and no prospective losses to face in that respect." Regarding the future, the chairman found it difficult to be optimistic, but suggested that the solution for the present ills of the country was hard work and production.



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## THE MERMAID OF BLOOMSBURY.

DOCTORS PUZZLED BY AN AFRICAN MASCOOT.

A mermaid is to be seen in Bloomsbury. She sits on her tail, as all the very best mermaids do beneath a glass case, goggling with start, fishy eyes at the many visitors who pilgrimage to see her.

The story of the mermaid is a romance. Her birthplace was the West Coast of Africa, but nobody knows how long she has been in London or who took her there. Two doctors who examined her were completely puzzled. The figure was dried like a mummy, is about sixteen inches long, with a female form from the waist up, and below an excellent fish tail. The baby skull is grinning grotesquely, disclosing twenty-five tiny teeth.

An inscription on the pedestal reads: — "Lus. Was. Presented by Mr. Graham, Surgeon-General at Sierra Leone." (Lus. Was. translated broadly, means "break of nature.") Originally the mermaid was picked up by the proprietor of a Gray's Inn-road shop as a sale of goods in a West London house. He kept it as his mascot, and prepared in business. Then he died, and the curio came on the market once again.

Sir Arthur Keith, conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, who knows more about monstrosities than any man living, was working amid skulls and skeletons when he told a Daily Express representative that similar mermaids, supposedly real, were frequently offered to the museum. "They are fakes," he said, "made by drying the body of a monkey and half a fish, and grafting the two together by winding skin around them."

## SINGING AS A CURE-ALL.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE HEARS OF ITS WONDERS.

"Sing yourself better" may become a doctor's prescription in the future if the profession adopts the theories of M. Frossart of the Sorbonne. At the Academy recently his method and its results were described.

As a former children's doctor, M. Frossart had noticed that singing not only had a great effect on the general health and development of children by making them breathe deeply, but it seemed to have an inexplicable effect in soothing their nerves.

Later, when treating nervous patients, M. Frossart recommended to them that they sing, and the results, it is declared, have been remarkable.

All sorts of nervous ailments have been treated, such as insomnia, heart, lung and stomach troubles.

M. Frossart declares that singing, which entails deep breathing, has the effect of regularizing the functioning of the sympathetic nerves. His cures for various troubles took several weeks under phonotherapeutic treatment, singing "doses" being taken at frequent intervals.

## COCKTAILS.

THE REAL MISCHIEF.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The letter which was published in *The Times* recently on the subject of the drinking of cocktails is regarded in medical circles as a warning which is necessary. It is the number of the cocktails which certain people drink which is looked on as the chief mischief.

There is no doubt that a growing number of people do not content themselves with one or two, but drink four or five, or even as many as eight before they sit down to luncheon or dinner. It is an easy enough process, and the habit is acquired rather rapidly. Some men complain that they have these drinks positively forced upon them, and that good meals are spoiled by the necessity of standing in a bar and imbibing cocktails before one is permitted to eat.

The habit is expensive, and in excess certainly detrimental. It is, moreover, a foolish habit, since no one can pretend on its behalf the slightest necessity, or even a very high quality of enjoyment. The war is usually blamed for having introduced cocktails to the English public; there may be some truth in this, but cocktails were drunk in London in large numbers before the war began. One medical man said he regarded them as a sign of the restlessness and nervous exhaustion which the war has left behind it.

Our fathers drank with dignity, if not with discretion, exercising a nice discrimination and appreciating subtleties of flavour and bouquet. We snatch at strong liquors, highly flavoured and of bizarre appearance. Our faded sensibilities crave over new stimuli.

In any case, immoderation in this drink is likely to be punished more severely than immoderation in simpler beverages. Digestion becomes upset, nervous symptoms make their appearance, and the cocktail-drinker, man or woman, deteriorates.

## LADY MOND'S PEARL.

OBTAINS £1,500 DAMAGES FOR ITS BEING BURNED.

Estimates ranging from as low as £150 to £1,500 were given as the market value of an Oriental drop pearl by experts called as witnesses in the King's Bench Division on July 2nd at the resumed hearing of the action for £1,500 damages brought by Lady Mond, wife of the Minister of Health, against Messrs. London and Ryder, jewellers and silversmiths, of New Bond Street, W.

Lady Mond alleged that the pearl was irretrievably damaged by being burned in a brazier while it was being cleaned by one of Messrs. London and Ryder's assistants.

Dramatic evidence was given by Mr. Robert Brockman, described in court as a pearl "doctor."

"I could improve that pearl very much," he exclaimed after examining it under a magnifying glass. "There is a (Continued at foot of next column.)"

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little break in the skin—that is not due to burning. It is in a bad state of wear, and there is a discoloration that is quite natural. I have treated a great many pearls suffering from this blemish which is very common with drop pearls. Mr. William Carrington-Smith, the famous proprietor of Messrs. Carrington & Co., the King's jewellers, who declared that the yearly turnover of his firm was about £200,000, said that the pearl would have cost about £250 to buy, but if one wished to sell it that price could not have been obtained. "If it had been perfect," he exclaimed, "it would have been worth £25,000." Judgment was given for Lady Mond for the £1,500 claimed. She was permitted also to keep the damaged pearl, as it was a wedding gift.

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Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour. It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

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TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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TAKAOKA MARU via Suez ... Monday, 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th Sept.

CALCUTTA & BANGKOK via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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**OUR LONDON LETTER.**

THE POWERS AND THE FAR EAST  
PROBLEMS.

KING, GEORGE AND THE U.S.  
AMBASSADOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 14th.

THE HISTORIC U.S. STEP  
Mr. Garvin, the versatile editor of the  
Observer, gives a most interesting  
account of the origin of President Har-  
ding's famous invitation to the principal  
Allied Powers—Great Britain, France,  
Italy and Japan—to confer with the  
United States over the question of  
limitation of armaments and Far East  
problems. It seems that the project  
was almost shipwrecked owing to lack  
of co-ordination between the Foreign  
Office and Downing Street, and of lack  
of insight into American political con-  
ditions.

There has never been the slightest  
doubt about Mr. Lloyd George's desire  
for the fullest and freest consultation  
with the United States on the subject,  
and this feeling has been shared by the  
Dominion Premiers now in London. This  
desire had, in fact, been expressed by  
the Prime Minister himself and by Lord  
Lee on behalf of the Admiralty. But the  
Foreign Office had been on the point of  
taking the wrong turning. The Prime  
Minister, as duly announced, was to in-  
form the House of Commons that he was  
very hopeful of being able to make some  
definite statement on the Pacific problem;  
but, he added, this would depend upon  
replies received from the United States,  
Japan, and China.

A RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE.

Here was the little rift within the  
lute that, spreading slowly, would have  
silenced all. It will be readily under-  
stood that the United States Government  
could not have usefully entered into  
any Conference as a result of British  
suggestion. In the first place, it would  
have been derogatory to Mr. Harding's  
position. In the second place, as we are  
the Allies of Japan under a Treaty re-  
cently explained as operative for an-  
other twelve months, any suggestion  
from our side might have seemed to many  
critics in America to be merely a move  
in the interests of Japan. In short,  
the whole project of a Conference on the  
Anglo-Japanese Alliance pact, China,  
disarmament, the Pacific problem, and  
all related subjects would have come to  
nothing.

THE KING'S PART.

This was the position, it appears, up  
to the day before that on which the  
Prime Minister was to make his eagerly-  
expected announcement in Parliament.  
But in the evening it happened that the  
State Ball was held at Buckingham  
Palace in honour of the King and  
Queen of the Belgians. In the midst of  
this pageant of splendour, which re-  
called pre-war days, the King and the  
American Ambassador—who are known to  
be on very friendly personal terms—  
talked so privately in his financial ap-  
proach that, as Mr. Garvin puts it,  
it was certainly earnest and could not  
have been unimportant. Anyway, it is  
to be noted that the Prime Minister's  
words about replies from the United  
States were omitted from Hansard's  
report of his speech in Parliament and  
withdrawn from official existence. The  
situation became as though the words  
had never been uttered, and the way  
was cleared for President Harding. His  
initiative was neither anticipated nor  
prejudiced.

This, I believe, may be regarded as  
the story of the way the President's in-  
vitation came to be issued—a momentous  
proposal. The King's tactful inter-  
vention made the invitation possible.

MR. DE VALERA IN LONDON.

It is rather curious that the American  
President's proposal for a Conference  
that may change the course of history in  
the Far East should have been made in  
the same week that raises hopes of a  
closer understanding of the Irish problem.  
The fact that Mr. de Valera, the ac-  
credited leader of Sinn Féin, is in London  
for a Conference with the British Govern-  
ment is really an amazing circum-  
stance.

Nothing could have been unlike the  
opening of a new act in the Irish drama  
than his arrival. When he stepped out  
of the train in Euston a small band of  
Irishmen, obviously fanatical admirers  
of the gaunt man in horn-rimmed  
spectacles, greeted him with wild en-  
thusiasm. But there was no dramatic set-  
ting. Mr. de Valera hurried into a  
taxi-cab with a few friends and drove  
off. He appeared to dislike publicity,  
and thereby lived up to his reputation  
as a somewhat mysterious and elusive  
individual.

The Irish "President" is swarthy of  
complexion, and foreign-looking. The  
large glasses he wears adds to the  
strangeness of his appearance. His chin  
recedes towards his neck and conveys  
an idea of weakness; and he has the  
stoop and pallor of the student. No-  
thing about the Irish leader suggests  
the man of action. Although born in  
America, he was brought to Ireland  
when a small child, and was educated in  
the Irish Catholic schools. Neither  
Mr. de Valera nor his companions are  
here as the guests of the British Gov-  
ernment; as a matter of fact, the Gov-  
ernment do not know officially where they  
are located in London. But all Fleet  
Street knows they elected to stay at the  
Grosvenor Hotel, near Victoria Station.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Following upon the Prince of Wales' tour  
in Lancashire, Lord Derby, who  
acted as his host for a month, promptly  
took the public into his confidence on the  
health of the Prince. He asked for a  
holiday for His Royal Highness till next  
April, even though this meant cutting out  
the trip to India next autumn. Every-  
night after a strenuous day the Prince  
was exhausted, and, although he made  
light of this, it was quite clear to Lord  
Derby that he was gravely injuring his  
health. It has now been wisely decided  
to cancel all the Prince of Wales' en-  
gagements till the end of September. The  
suggestion to abandon the trip to India

is not feasible, as the programme for  
this is already well advanced. But the  
Prince will have at least a couple of  
months' rest from public engagements  
before he sets out on what must be an  
exhausting tour in any circumstances.  
Everyone admires the Prince of Wales;  
and his genial personality, which is re-  
miniscent of his grandfather, King  
Edward the Seventh, coupled with his  
devotion to the duties inseparable from  
his high position have won for him a  
unique place in the hearts of all his coun-  
trymen wherever they may chance to be.

BETTER LABOUR OUTLOOK.

The changed and changing attitude of  
Labour towards questions of hours and  
wages was brought out in the proceedings  
at the Newcastle Conference of the  
National Union of Railwaymen. The  
fact emerged that there will be no trouble  
between the Union and the Companies  
when de-control takes effect next month.  
This assumes, of course, that no blunder  
is made in the meantime by railway  
managers. The position is that the men's  
Unions have come to a firm agreement  
with the Companies in regard to future  
methods of dealing with questions of  
wages and conditions of service. There  
is to be elaborate machinery for treating  
all matters of a controversial character,  
as they arise, and the agreement includes  
specific undertakings that no strike shall  
be declared until every step towards  
amicable settlement has been taken as  
outlined in the agreement. This is  
decidedly an advance along the road  
which leads towards industrial peace in  
the future. When it is recalled that less  
than three months ago the N.U.R. were  
one of the partners in the Triple Alli-  
ance with the miners it is evident that  
great progress has been made in the right  
direction.

THE PASSION FOR ECONOMY.

There is no doubt that the Government  
are now thoroughly alarmed at the fi-  
nancial position of the country, which has  
been accentuated by the miners' stoppage.  
As sometimes happens in such cases, a  
species of panic has seized hold of the  
official mind. In many directions work  
is being stopped—the provision of school  
accommodation, for instance—although  
the ultimate cost will be heavier than if  
the jobs in hand were finished without  
delay. There has been a complete change  
of policy. Instead of spending as though  
tax came out of a bottomless purse, the  
Government are cutting out schemes to  
which they were solemnly pledged.

It has required a good deal of courage  
for Ministers to agree to "shoot Niagara"  
to alter their plans, and break the beau-  
tiful promises they freely made at the last  
General Election. Still, it has to be  
done. Without in the least intending it,  
the miners forced the Prime Minister  
and his colleagues to abandon their pro-  
gramme of social reforms. The student  
of affairs must have foreseen that sooner  
or later this would have to be done, be-  
cause the country could not stand the  
cost; what the miners did was to pre-  
cipitate the inevitable.

The fact is that the utmost limits of  
taxation have been reached, and the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer must lie  
awake at night wondering how those  
hundreds of millions are to be raised  
about which Mr. Chamberlain used to  
talk so airily in his financial speeches  
last year. Even the most diligent of tax-  
collectors cannot get money from private  
individuals or as profits from trade if the  
money is not there.

FAILURE OF STATE ENTERPRISE.

In sections of the Press the abandon-  
ment of great schemes that were heralded  
with a flourish of trumpets by leading  
politicians is attributed to the impos-  
sibility of making State enterprise a re-  
gular business a success. Probably this  
is true; but I rather think the Govern-  
ment would have persisted in their vari-  
ous forms of activity if they dared.  
There were the strongest motives for  
doing so. All Governments love power—  
including the power to meddle with trade  
and industry—and it is human nature  
that bureaucracy should strive to main-  
tain the system, which ensures good pos-  
sibilities to holders of offices. However, the  
programme has been torn up. The State  
schemes still remaining on hand will be  
left alone.

The miners are de-controlled; the rail-  
ways will be free of State interference  
next month. Housing schemes, so far as  
the Ministry of Health is concerned, are  
at an end, and local authorities all over  
the Kingdom, who have been building  
those homes for heroes, are told to call  
a halt. There is to be no further Govern-  
ment subsidy for housing. Where schemes  
are in hand it appears the money to  
finish the work will have to be raised out  
of local rates. Again, the subsidy to the  
farmers is to cease after next harvest on  
the ground that the cost is too great in  
present circumstances. Looking round, it  
is apparent that State control has failed  
in every direction in which private enter-  
prise has hitherto been a success, which  
is a nasty knock for the Socialists.  
H.B.

**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW - "LOKSANG" ... Wed. 24th Aug. 8 a.m.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW - "YUSANG" ... Wed. 24th Aug. 10 a.m.  
BANGKOK via SWATOW - "CHUNSHANG" ... Thurs. 25th Aug. Noon.  
STRAITS & CALCUTTA - "YATSHING" ... Thurs. 25th Aug. 3 p.m.  
MANILA - "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 26th Aug. 3 p.m.  
BANDAKAN - "YANNIS" ... Sat. 27th Aug. Noon.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW - "CHOYNSANG" ... Sat. 28th Aug. Noon.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW - "KWONGSANG" ... Mon. 29th Aug. Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and  
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits  
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are  
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified  
Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and  
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can  
be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all  
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good  
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons  
steamers S.S. "HINSANG" and S.S. "YANNIS" both steamers  
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on  
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao  
and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between  
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok,  
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger  
accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about  
Thursday, 25th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-  
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

| Vessel                | Discharges | Des Hongkong |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| M.V. "GLENARA"        | 27th Aug.  | 27th Aug.    |
| M.V. "GLENAPP"        | 15th Sept. | 15th Sept.   |
| S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" | 10th Oct.  | 10th Oct.    |

HOMEWARDS.

| Vessel            | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges                          |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| M.V. "GLENADE"    | 3rd Sept.       | GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. |
| M.V. "GLENAMOI"   | 6th Sept.       | GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.        |
| M.V. "GLENSTAR"   | 25th Sept.      | GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.   |
| M.V. "GLENARIFFE" | 28th Sept.      | GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.                |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

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3344, 3333.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

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**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:-

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

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(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ld.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 1st Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 1st Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agent,

Branch Office,

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,

Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building

Tel. No. 140.

**Cuticura Shampoos**

Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches  
of Cuticura Ointment to spots of  
dandruff, itching and irritation.  
This treatment does much to keep  
the scalp clean and healthy and to  
promote hair growth.

Small bottles 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each. Large bottles 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Cuticura Soap 6s. 6d. each. Cuticura Shampoos 6s. 6d. each.



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

August 21st.  
*Hok Canton*, Chinese str., 550 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—W. Hing S. S. Co.  
*Jade*, French str., 351 tons, Capt. Nicolai, from Pukohi, with a general cargo.—Kai Yee.  
*Palmberg*, Dutch str., 2,100 tons, Capt. R. Bentsma, from Fusan.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.  
*Saichu*, British str., 743 tons, Capt. W. L. Forster, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Kwong Yee Woo & Co.  
*Taiter*, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Masaki, from Yui Tai Houg, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Tatung*, British str., 1,541 tons, Capt. F. W. Perkins, from Hongay, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Wuhu*, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. G. Morse, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

August 22nd.  
*Africa Maru*, Japanese str., 3,993 tons, Capt. M. Ohayama, from Tacoma, and Manila, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
*Chuying*, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. J. F. Matthews, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Hanchuan*, British str., 990 tons, Capt. McEchever, from Canton.—B. & S.  
*Hanoi*, French str., 720 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong and Port Bapard, with a general cargo.—Lapinque.  
*Meiden Maru*, Japanese str., 1,283 tons, Capt. I. Sone, from Muku, with coal.—M.B.K.  
*Teikoku Maru*, Japanese str., 791 tons, Capt. R. Kawada, from Karatsu, with coal.—Y.K.K.  
*Tangtsing*, Chinese str., 482 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.  
*Yuenyang*, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. J. McAlush, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
*Tatung*, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. H. Chandler, from Canton.—J. M. & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

August 22nd.  
*Jatun*, for Hoihow.  
*Jatun*, for Saigon.  
*Jatun*, for Shanghai.  
*Hingchun*, for Canton.  
*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.  
*Kyu Maru*, for Dairen.  
*Kyung*, for Hoihow.  
*Monteagle*, for Hongay.  
*Nagasaki Maru*, for Tientsin.  
*Tatung*, for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Monteagle* on August 23rd:—  
 Mrs. M. L. Brangan, Miss M. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koukolevsky, Rev. Wm. Severett, Surg. Lieut. Comdr. Thompson, Mr. C. F. Williamson, etc.

## STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Uluwara* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on August 25th.  
 The P. & O. s.s. *Nardinia* left London on August 19th, and may be expected to arrive Hongkong about September 27th.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on August 15th, and is due here on or about September 8th.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, and is due here on or about September 4th.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on August 21st, left there the same day at 9 p.m., and is due at Nagasaki to-day, at 6 a.m.  
 The *Dodwell-Castle* line s.s. *Bowes Castle*, which sailed from this port on May 19th, via the Suez Canal for New York, arrived at her destination on August 13th.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Benten Maru* (N.Y.K.), due September 5th.  
*Ogion Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 24th.  
*Eastern* (E. & A.), due September 2nd.  
*Empire State* (Pacific Mail), due about August 29th.  
*Esmaeus* (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.  
*Eurymachus* (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.  
*Iyo Maru* (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.  
*Kamo Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.  
*Fyrhus* (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.  
*Tottori Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 23rd.

## ON SALE

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session 1919.  
 Revised by the Members

PRICE ... .. \$5.  
 DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

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SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

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"WEST JESTER" ... .. sailing about 10th Sept.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

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 11th Floor, Princes Buildings, Telephone 1062.

## WEATHER REPORT.

August 22nd, at 12.15.—Pressure has increased considerably in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and slightly at other reporting stations.

The Shanghai typhoon has filled up apparently.  
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.49 inches against an average of 62.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock — S.W. winds, moderate; fine.  
 Formosa Channel — The same as Hongkong and Lamook.  
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook.  
 Southeast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 22ND, 1921.

| Station.      | Hour.  | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind Direction. | Force. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Vladivostok   | 8 a.m. | 29.77                   | 71           | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Yemuro        | 5 a.m. | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Hakodate      | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Tokio         | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Kochi         | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Nagasaki      | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Kagoshima     | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Oshima        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Naha          | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Ishigakijima  | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Bonin Island  | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Waihai        | 6 a.m. | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Hankow        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Ichang        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Kiukiang      | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Changsha      | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Shanghai      | 23.51  | 79                      | 88           | 82        | SE              | 2      | 0        |
| Gutzlaff      | 23.57  | 77                      | 86           | 82        | SE              | 1      | 0        |
| Sharp Peak    | 7 a.m. | 29.62                   | 83           | 83        | SW              | 10     | 1        |
| Amoy          | 8 a.m. | 29.48                   | 82           | 91        | NW              | 1      | 0        |
| Swatow        | —      | 29.65                   | 77           | 88        | —               | 0      | 0        |
| Taihu         | —      | 29.58                   | 81           | —         | SW              | 2      | 0        |
| Tainan        | —      | 29.69                   | 77           | —         | SE              | 2      | 0        |
| Koshun        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Pescadore     | —      | 29.58                   | 81           | —         | —               | 4      | 0        |
| Canton        | —      | 29.58                   | 80           | 87        | SW              | 1      | 0        |
| Hongkong      | —      | 29.58                   | 82           | 85        | SW              | 3      | 0        |
| Tatung        | —      | 29.59                   | 78           | 83        | SW              | 4      | 0        |
| Macao         | —      | 29.56                   | 81           | 82        | —               | 4      | 0        |
| Wuchow        | 8 a.m. | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Hoihow        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Pakhoi        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Phallien      | 7 a.m. | 29.63                   | 86           | 83        | N               | 4      | 0        |
| Tourane       | —      | 29.65                   | 84           | —         | SW              | 8      | 0        |
| Cape S. James | —      | 29.81                   | 77           | —         | SW              | 4      | 0        |
| Apari         | 8 a.m. | 29.62                   | 75           | 91        | S               | 5      | 0        |
| Dagupan       | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | 2      | 0        |
| Manila        | —      | 29.73                   | 79           | 80        | SW              | 2      | 0        |
| Legaspi       | —      | 29.78                   | 78           | 83        | SW              | 2      | 0        |
| Iloilo        | —      | —                       | —            | —         | —               | 2      | 0        |
| Surigao       | —      | 29.75                   | 77           | 89        | —               | 0      | 0        |
| Guam          | —      | 29.78                   | —            | —         | ENE             | 4      | 0        |
| Yap           | —      | 4.47                    | —            | —         | —               | —      | —        |
| Lapraz        | 8 a.m. | 29.51                   | 75           | 88        | SW              | 2      | 0        |

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.  
 2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.  
 3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
 4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.  
 5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.  
 6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.  
 7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

| Place of Observation. | Highest Water level reported. | Lowest Water level reported. | W.L. Aug. 19. | W.L. Aug. 20. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wuchow W. River.      | +79.60                        | -2.42                        | 98.30         | 31.80         |
| Kongmoon W. River.    | +14.70                        | -0.80                        | 5.30          | 5.00          |
| Linkongshou N. River. | +57.00                        | —                            | 9.00          | 8.50          |
| Samshui N. River.     | +27.25                        | -5.00                        | 7.10          | 7.80          |
| Shaklong E. River.    | +15.15                        | -0.98                        | 2.10          | 1.80          |

G. W. OLYVEKRONA,  
 Engineer-in-Chief.



## HOME VIA CANADA

## Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

| Pacific Steamer | From Hongkong | Due Vancouver | Atlantic Steamer | From Canada | Due Liverpool |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Monteagle       | Aug. 23       | Sept. 16      | Mellita          | Sept. 23    | Oct. 1        |
| E. Asia         | Sept. 15      | Oct. 3        | E. France        | Oct. 18     | Oct. 25       |
| E. Japan        | Sept. 20      | Oct. 11       | E. France        | Oct. 18     | Oct. 25       |
| E. Russia       | Oct. 13       | Oct. 31       | Victorian        | Nov. 11     | Nov. 20       |
| Monteagle       | Oct. 26       | Nov. 19       | E. Britain       | Nov. 26     | Dec. 4        |

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Harre.  
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is sold in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.  
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.  
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Freight and Passenger.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU  
 AMERICAN STEAMERS

| S.S.            | Leave Hongkong | Arrive San Francisco |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| "EMPIRE STATE"  | Sept. 3rd      | Sept. 25th           |
| "GOLDEN STATE"  | Oct. 9th       | Oct. 31st            |
| "HOOSIER STATE" | Oct. 31st      | Nov. 22nd            |

## SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON  
 "LAKE GILPEN" ... .. Saturday, Aug. 27th, 1921.

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SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.  
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Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

## HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

| S.S.    | Leave Hongkong | Arrive San Francisco |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|
| "NILE"  | Oct. 22nd      | Nov. 3rd             |
| "CHINA" | Nov. 3rd       | Sept. 18th           |

## HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

| S.S.      | Leave Hongkong | Arrive Singapore |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| "NANKING" | Aug. 31st      | Oct. 4th         |
| "NILE"    | Oct. 4th       | Oct. 15th        |
| "CHINA"   | Oct. 15th      | Oct. 15th        |

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada  
 also  
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.  
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.  
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK  
 S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... .. 15th Sept. (via Suez).  
 For Freight and full particulars apply to—  
 FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,  
 (Incorporated in England).  
 St. George's Building.  
 Telephone 4145.  
 Telegrams "Furness".

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONO LULU  
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

| STEAMERS     | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG           |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | Aug. 27th                |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | Sept. 9th                |
| KOREA MARU   | 23,000 | Sept. 20th               |
| PERSEA MARU  | 24,000 | Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m. |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.  
 THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| STEAMERS   | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| GINYO MARU | 16,500 | Aug. 30th      |
| ANYO MARU  | —      | Sept. 25th     |

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—  
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.  
 King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: MESSRS. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, Inc.

## GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

## To VANCOUVER &amp; SEATTLE

"West Ison" ... .. 30th Aug.  
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU)

"West Jena" ... .. 30th Aug.  
 Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to  
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.  
 HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3905.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

28th August

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

## The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN and CONTINENTAL PORTS end of September/beginning of October.

Further sailings:—  
 M/S. "Java" ... .. October/November.  
 M/S. "Panama" ... .. December.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1921

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... .. sailing on or about 13th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,  
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH &amp; CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.  
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG  
(s.s. "SANDON HALL" ... 18th Sept.  
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW  
(s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings, shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
or to REISS & Co., CANTON. General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.  
ANDAMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Aug  
"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept  
Calls at BostonSteamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION                                                     | STEAMER & DEPARTURE      | SAILING DATE             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| SHANGHAI (Freight only)                                         | "COMMANDANT MAGES" ...   | about 23rd Aug.          |
| SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA                                       | "ARMAND BEHIO" 1,000 ... | On or about 16th Sept.   |
| MARSHALLS, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ & PORT SAID | "CORDILLERE" 10,000 ...  | During 2nd part of Sept. |

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. BODENFUEHR,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Ooeying 9 to 10 Days)

|                |                     |                               |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| "HAIOHONG" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, Aug. 22nd, at 3 P.M. |
| "HAILOONG" ... | Capt. W. Gosper     | FRIDAY, Aug. 26th, at 3 P.M.  |
| "HAIHONG" ...  | Capt. W. C. Pasmore | TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, at 3 P.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.       | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                  |
|------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| "MANELA"   | 7,200 | 27th Aug.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KASHMIR"  | 9,000 | 6th Sept.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DIVYANA"  | 5,400 | 13th Sept.            | Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay |
| "KEYBER"   | 9,000 | 16th Sept.            | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KEHVA"    | 9,000 | 14th Oct.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "SARDINIA" | 6,800 | 28th Oct.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KARMALA"  | 9,000 | 11th Nov.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                                                        |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 19th Sept.            | Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination     |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| "NAGPORE" | 5,200 | 29th Aug.             | Shanghai & Kobe |
| "DILWARA" | 5,400 | 1st Sept.             | Shanghai only   |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 3rd Sept.             | Yokohama direct |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
For 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected to be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Sept.  
BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

PANAMA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

GANGES MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

BUSHO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU (Omit Dairen) ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

HAWAII MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMUR MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

HAMBURG MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

CHOSEN MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

BURMA MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 26th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BORHU MARU ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YABUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building, [80]  
Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamer    | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "TAIYUAN"  | 24th Aug.                    | 29th Aug. 4 p.m.           |
| "CHANGSHA" | 15th Sept.                   | 19th Sept.                 |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.  
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For                      | Steamer    | On           | To      |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| SWATOW and HANGKOW       | "KANCHOW"  | On 23rd Aug. | To 8th  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO    | "TAMING"   | On 23rd Aug. | 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                 | "SZECHUEN" | On 24th Aug. | 4 P.M.  |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI          | "SUNNING"  | On 26th Aug. | Noon    |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO      | "SUIYANG"  | On 27th Aug. | 4 P.M.  |
| WHAMPONG, N'CHOW & T'AI  | "KURICHOW" | On 27th Aug. | 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE     | "CHINHA"   | On 28th Aug. | Noon    |
| SHANGHAI                 | "SINKIANG" | On 30th Aug. | Noon    |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG | "KALFONG"  | On 1st Sept. | 9 A.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                 | "SOOCHOW"  | On 1st Sept. | Noon    |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO      | "CHENAY"   | On 3rd Sept. | 4 P.M.  |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

| S.S.             | From          | Arrive     |
|------------------|---------------|------------|
| "KEYSTONE STATE" | From Hongkong | Sept. 30th |
| "KEYSTONE STATE" | From Hongkong | Sept. 10th |

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO:

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR TRIESTE &amp; HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Freight only Sept. 8th  
(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mandarin. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 16th

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mandarin, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. | QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[42]

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS.

Tel. 2477 &amp; 2478.

See Page

Hotel Mandarin.

[12]

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; BANGKOK

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 27th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 2307

115, Queen's Road, Central



